

# POUNDMAKER's special Happy New Year issue

## Treason in Victoria! U.S. invasion planned!

Citizenry enraged

"They shall not pass!"  
says spokesman

Mothers weep

Fathers curse

Small children ask for chocolate

VICTORIA (CUP) -- A Canadian-American commission set up to study living conditions in Point Roberts is now recommending to the federal governments that our Canadian pacific gulf islands become a commercialized American playground.

Point Roberts is a small peninsula south of Vancouver, B. C., near Boundry Bay, the southern end of which, below the 49th Parallel, is completely cut off from the rest of the United States. It is approximately five square miles in size.

The Point has a long history of being a booze and snooze area for lower mainland British Columbians.

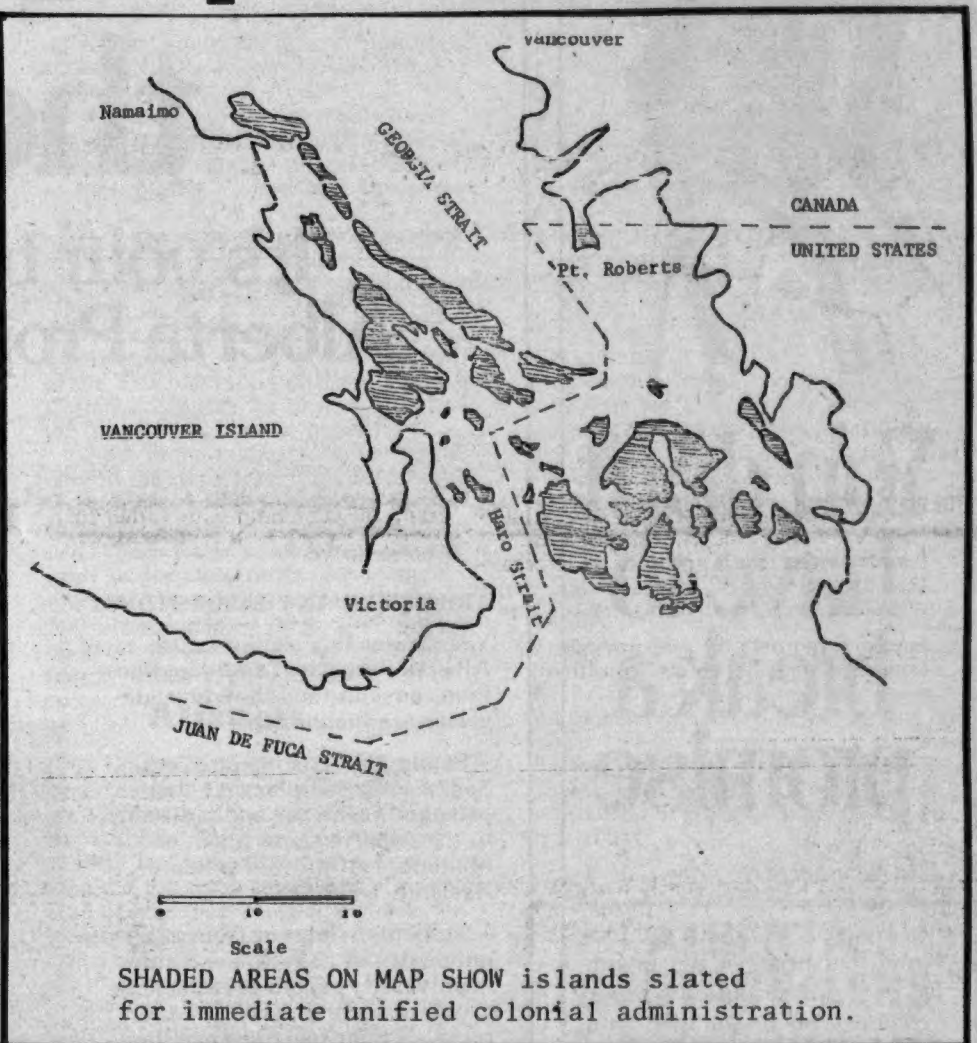
The International Joint Commission

appointed the board in April 1971.

In a surprise proposal in October 1973, the board recommended the creation of an international park taking up more than 3100 square miles and including all the Canadian gulf islands from Nanaimo to the boundry.

An estimate from the populations most affected by the proposal indicates that almost three times as many resident Americans from the Puget Sound area would have access to the park as Canadians from the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island.

Within the proposed park area, the international joint park would extend on the Canadian side from Gabriola Island off Nanaimo southeast to the



International boundary in Haro Strait, and include the entire water area and all the gulf islands but exclude the east coast of Vancouver Island.

The recommendations to the Board include an expenditure of 30 million dollars for the first stage land acquisition program.

The proposal contains no explanation of how the problems of Point Roberts' residents would be solved or lessened by the park and its expansion into Canadian territory.

The IJC was requested to "investigate and recommend measures to alleviate certain conditions of life of the residents of Point Roberts."

Investigation, stated the governments, was needed in matters dealing with the transportation of perishable foodstuffs, problems of residents working on both sides of the border, medical services, supply of electrical power and telephone service, and the problems of law enforcement.

The commission had further instructed the board to "advise on the problems created or magnified by the presence of the international boundary at Point Roberts." But open borders have been a feature in Canadian-American relations for a long time.

At a public hearing on December 6th much vocal criticism came from residents

of the area who feel that the board report should be scrapped and/or another commission be set up to reinvestigate the matter.

Board representatives claim that the report is aimed at co-ordinating development in the region with conservation of the area as a high priority, in spite of how people may read the report.

The Canadian representatives responsible for the "unanimous recommendation of Concept B" (The International Joint Park) are Dr. G. C. Andrew, Lloyd Brooks, and William Lane.

Brooks is the Deputy Minister of Recreation and Conservation for B. C., Lane is the new Chairman of the B. C. Land Commission, and Dr. Andrew is from the University of British Columbia.

Brooks is on public record as opposing the earlier attempt by Jack Davis of the Federal government to establish an all-Canadian marine park for the Gulf of Georgia. Brooks called the Canadian proposal "utter nonsense" saying he was concerned with the "economic realities" of the situation, but has not yet publicly explained what realities prompted his endorsement of the newly proposed joint American playground.

The relationship of both Brooks and Lane to their NDP supporters is unknown, as is the answer to the question of whether they were expressing the point of view of the B. C. government.



Valiant young Canuck  
lads such as Johnny  
Smythe, pictured here,  
are already flocking  
to enlist in the fight  
against the Yankee  
invader. Stought lads!



# U.S. investment at peak

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Direct investment by American-controlled corporations increased by \$679 million in 1972, to an all-time high of \$25,784 million. The rise gives Canada 27.6 per cent of U.S.

capital invested abroad -- the second highest concentration of American investment in the world, just behind the European Common Market nations taken together.

Total American investment in 1972 stood at \$93,031 million and achieved a net return on investment of 13.2 per cent or \$12,280 million per year. Canada, which occupies a soft spot in American hearts, yielded a stable 8.7 per cent return or \$2,240 million per year.

Adaption of 18th century business practices to fit the modern context has resulted in the multinational corporations milking a 119.4 per cent return

out of Arab nations. This represents a six per cent increase over 1971. Oil is the main revenue-producing commodity obtained by the corporations in the Middle East.

Recent American concern has shifted to the European nations which have replaced Canada as the multinational corporations' number one investment target. 1972 investment showed a 11.6 per cent gain over 1971.

The devaluation of the American dollar presented little problem for the corporations as they simply switched their method of financing. Instead of using money originating from the Am-

erican parent, investment of retained earnings of the subsidiaries is used. As a result capital outflow from the U.S. declined \$1.5 billion in 1972 while re-invested earnings rose \$1.3 billion.

Corporations were actually able to use the international money market to their advantage by manipulating the higher valued foreign currencies to their advantage. The money obtained through such manipulation was ploughed back through the subsidiaries for investment purposes.

(This story was based on a report by Business International, a New York research firm serving more than 150 multinational corporations.)



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Yes. Under this section of the Alberta Property Tax Reduction Plan those in the following categories are ineligible.

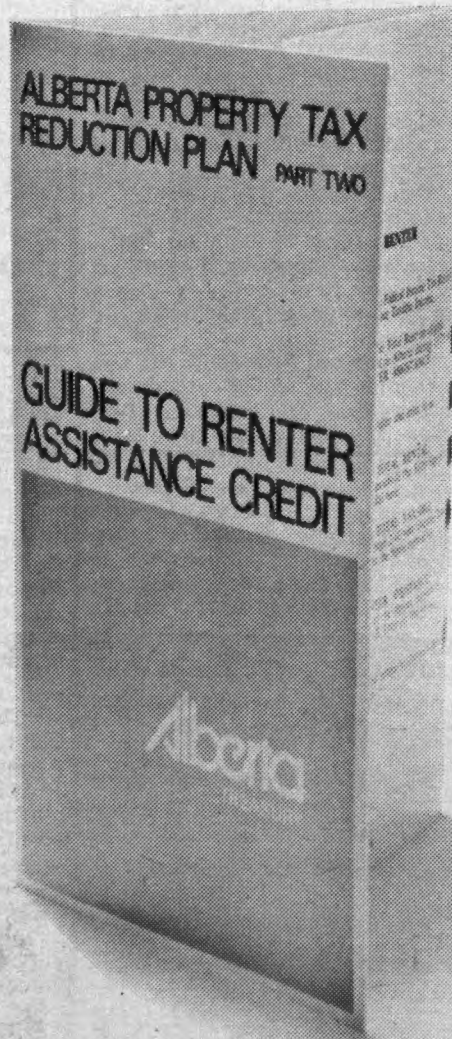
—Senior Citizens (65 or over). Senior Citizens who rent their principal residence apply directly to the Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs for a Renter Assistance Grant.

—Students who rent from a university or college, i.e. reside in university or college residences. These residences have already received their benefit since they are not subject to the Education Foundation Levy.

—Residents of nursing homes or senior citizens' homes, public or private. These residences are in the same category as above.

—Members of the Armed Forces who do not live in residences subject to the Education Foundation Levy, i.e., if they live on a base or in a house provided by the Armed Services.

—Anyone who has already received a benefit from the Homeowners' Education Tax Refund or a benefit from the Renter Assistance Grant under the Alberta Property Tax Reduction Plan. This holds if your spouse has received either the Renter Assistance Credit or Grant or the Homeowners' Education Tax Refund in that tax year.



#### WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT I CAN RECEIVE?

You may receive a maximum of \$100.00 under the Plan if you are eligible. The amount will either be in the form of a refund included in your Federal Income Tax Refund from the Department of National Revenue or a credit towards your Tax Payable for 1973. The form and amount of the benefit is determined by your taxable income for 1973.

#### SUPPOSE MY RENT IS PAID FOR BY MY EMPLOYER?

Except in the case of Armed Forces personnel described above, you are still eligible for the benefit providing that the amount of rent that your employer(s) pay(s) is included as part of your income. Free rent received in return for services, such as caretaking, must be declared as part of your income but still entitles you to the Benefit.

#### HOW DO I CLAIM?

You will receive a brochure in the mail. DO NOT LOSE IT. STUDY IT CAREFULLY. It will describe in detail all the points of which you should be aware when you apply. Your application form will arrive with your Income Tax Return. If you should lose your brochure you may pick another one up at any Treasury Branch. Remember, in order to receive benefit under this program, you must file a return for 1973 whether or not you have a taxable income.

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TREASURY



# U sessionals fight for equality

By now practically everyone, even the politicians, has heard vaguely about the Ph. D. crisis. (Those academics with jobs usually refer to it as a "so-called crisis." Those without jobs don't.)

The basic facts are that during the early-to-mid sixties there was a tremendous boom in university enrollment. The grad schools stepped up production rapidly to try to provide teaching staff. Class sizes were drastically increased to absorb the burgeoning enrollment until more staff could be obtained.

In the late sixties the expansionist trend dissipated. The crest of the university-entering stage of the post-war baby boom passed. Enrollments were left static or declining. Inflated class sizes came to be accepted as the norm. Governments, disillusioned by the universities' failure to produce meek and well-trained initiates to the affluent society, cut back on university financing. Students, disillusioned by the universities' failure to painlessly reveal the cosmos and at the same time provide rapid-fire entertainment, turned away.

The result was that the academic manpower, so hastily launched into production to meet a booming demand, found itself with no demand at all and thus with no jobs. The un-employed Ph. D. became a new stereotype.

Any university which has some manpower requirements now can and does take advantage of the fact that the current market in academics is totally a buyer's market. Indeed at the departmental level such advantage-taking is a necessity due to the stringencies of university financing. What little money the universities receive from government seems to be earmarked for, or to find its way to, the construction of university buildings and other monuments to the glory of administrators.

## Advantage taking

At the University of Alberta the advantage-taking assumes the form of hiring sessional instructors, rather than making permanent appointments. Such sessionals can be hired at salaries far below the minimum set by the AASUA (Association of Academic Staff, University of Alberta.) This is because temporary appointees are not eligible for membership in the latter organization. In fact the university set a maximum (\$10,000) on the salary a sessional may receive as well as on the term of appointment (eight months).

Making only sessional appointments has the added advantage of allowing the university to duck the troublesome tenure issue. In the past the U of A has been too gutless to deny tenure to almost anyone holding a permanent appointment. (In the Mathematics Department, for example, no one has ever been denied tenure in the history of the university.) The appeal procedures, guaranteed by contract to members of the AASUA, are legion. All it takes is for one appeals committee to say yea, no matter how many nays have been said previously, and tenure is granted.

Sessional appointees are not covered by such appeals procedure. They do not have to be automatically considered for tenure after being around for four years as members of the AASUA must be.

They are not eligible for tenure at all. The university is thus saved the prospect of having to screw its courage to the sticking place and say "No." It can simply not renew a sessional's contract, and he quietly disappears. No muss, no fuss.

Many sessionals do have their contracts renewed, from year to year. They have however no assurance that this will be done, and must live constantly in suspense and anxiety. Each one cherishes in the back of his mind the dim hope

that someday somehow the university will relent and give him a regular appointment. Then he too will become a member of the "tenurable" elite. The prospects for the realization of such hopes are dim and growing dimmer. No serious prognosticator foresees an improvement in the academic labour market for the next 15 to 20 years.

In addition to the insecurity of year-to-year appointments, the sessionals are troubled by static or even decreasing salaries. Last year many sessionals took pay cuts, at a time when inflation was rampant and the regular staff were receiving a substantial increase. Several of the sessionals spoken to pointed out that they are in every way the academic equals of the average regular appointee. They have the same academic qualifications, teach the same (or greater) load, publish as much research. Yet there is a staggering and still increasing discrepancy in salaries. "Equal pay for equal work," would seem to be too radical a concept for the U of A, even when the discrimination is not directed against women.

## Exploited

It goes without saying that most sessionals are disgruntled at being exploited in this manner. (There are a few who feel that the university is actually being kind to them in a time of need, and are humbly grateful, but only a few.) Some sessionals are trying to do something about the situation.

"We have a lot of sympathy among the regular staff," said one spokesman for the Math Department sessionals, "but they haven't been vocal enough. We feel that if they would yell good and loud at the administration about how unjust it all is, something could be done for us. But all we get are things like 'It sure is tough on you guys, but what the hell can we do?'"

Another sessional pointed out that some regular staff are sufficiently sincere in their sympathy to discuss means by which their salary increments could be diverted to augment the salaries of the sessionals. The feasibility, or even desirability, of such a move is still debatable, the sessional said. For one thing, university bureaucracy is set up so that such a rechanneling would not be possible directly. It would have to be done through something like a charitable foundation.

"There are all sorts of other problems too," the sessional added. "Like, the government or administration might say to these guys who were generous enough to do this, 'Hey you're giving part of your income away, you must be over-paid. We'll cut back your salary.' And some sessionals feel they have a



right to an equitable salary, they shouldn't receive it as charity which this kind of would be."

The mathematics sessionals have been trying to create a "yell at the administration" through official channels. At their urging a committee "to investigate the status of sessionals" was formed. It formulated recommendations which were endorsed overwhelmingly at a departmental meeting. The recommendations are to be presented hopefully with a measure of vehemence to the administration. They include removal of the \$10,000 salary ceiling, making sessionals eligible for professional travel grants, and similar benefits.

Other recommendations that applied only to the department and were not to be presented to the administration had to be dropped by the committee however. These latter proposals could not even be discussed at the department meeting. Certain senior faculty felt that these proposals (e.g. that sessionals be given preference for spring and summer teaching) were "inappropriate".

## Attempts

A similar attempt to get official departmental support is being made by the sessionals in the Romance Languages Department. They are encountering slightly less sympathy and co-operation than did the math sessionals. The chairman of Romance Languages made the incomprehensible assertion that "the Department does not have the legal status to discuss the problem." He did however say the department could reconvene, meeting as members of the CAUT, after a regular department meeting and discuss the problems of sessionals. He promised that this would be done. As yet such a discussion has not occurred.

A university-wide meeting of sessionals was held on the seventh of January. At this meeting representatives of Maths and Romance Languages described the intradepartmental efforts they had made. The turn-out was considered

to be disappointing and it was felt that there had been some confusion as to who was invited to the meeting. Many temporary staff hold the title of "Visiting Assistant Professor" or some other such. Yet their status and situation is essentially the same as that of those called "sessionals". The meeting was certainly intended to include them. "Sessional" was just a convenient catch-all phrase," it was explained.

"We'll be holding another meeting in two weeks, on January 21," said a spokesman. "Anyone who feels he or she should be considered as full-time academic staff, but isn't, ought to come. This definitely includes 'Visiting Assistant Professors' who aren't on leave from another school."

This second meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. Monday January 21 in Room 243 C. A. B. There will be a report at this meeting on the status of "non-tenurable" academic staff viz-a-viz the AASUA. At the first meeting a rumour circulated that such staff had been declared eligible for full membership by the AASUA. A committee was delegated to investigate and report on this rumour, and its consequences if true. There will also be discussion of the possibility of forming an independent association of the non-tenurable academic staff.

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This article is excerpted from "Witches, Midwives and Nurses" by Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English (Glass Mountain Pamphlets), and is available from New Hogtown Press, Toronto, or locally from Erewhon Books.

# Doctors without degrees



Witches were accused of consorting with the devil to cure people's ills and were promptly hung for it.

Women have always been healers. They were the unlicensed doctors and anatomists of western history. They were abortionists, nurses and counsellors. They were pharmacists, cultivating healing herbs and exchanging the secrets of their uses. They were midwives travelling from home to home and village to village. For centuries women were doctors without degrees, barred from books and lectures, learning from each other, and passing on experience from neighbour to neighbour and mother to daughter. They were called 'wise women' by the people, witches or charlatans by the authorities. Medicine is part of our heritage as women, our history, our birthright.

Today, however, medicine is the property of male professionals. Ninety-three percent of the doctors in the US are men; and almost all the top directors and administrators of health institutions. Women are still in the overall majority - 70 percent of health workers are women - but we have been incorporated into an industry where the bosses are men. We are no longer independent practitioners, known by our own names, for our own work. We are, for the most part, institutional fixtures, filling faceless job slots: clerk, dietary aide, technician, maid.

The suppression of women health workers and the rise to dominance of male professionals was not a 'natural' process, resulting automatically from changes in medical science, nor was it the result of women's failure to take on healing work. It was an active takeover by male professionals. And it was not science that enabled men to win out: the critical battles took place long before the development of modern scientific technology.



Doctor delivering

## Witchcraft and Medicine in the Middle Ages

Witches lived and were burned long before the development of modern medical technology. The great majority of them were lay healers serving the peasant population, and their suppression marks one of the opening struggles in the history of man's suppression of women as healers.

The other side of the suppression of witches as healers was the creation of a new male medical profession, under the protection and patronage of the ruling classes.

The age of witch-hunting spanned more than four centuries (from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century) in its sweep from Germany to England. It was born in feudalism and lasted-gaining in virulence - well into the 'age of reason'. The witch-craze took different forms at different times and places, but never lost its essential character: that of a ruling class campaign of terror directed against the female peasant population. Witches represented a religious, political and sexual threat to the Protestant and Catholic Churches alike, as well as to the state.

Two of the most common theories of the witch-hunts are basically medical interpretations, attributing the witch craze to unexplainable outbreaks of mass hysteria. One version has it that the peasantry went mad. According to this, the witch craze was an epidemic of mass hatred and panic cast in images of a blood-lusty peasant mob bearing flaming torches. Another psychiatric interpretation holds that the witches themselves were insane.

But, in fact, the craze was neither a lynching party nor a mass suicide by hysterical women. Rather, it followed well-ordered, legalistic procedures. The witch-hunts were well-organized campaigns, initiated, financed and executed by Church and State.

Commonly, the accused was stripped naked and shaved of all her body hair, then subjected to thumb-screws and the rack, spikes and bone-crushing "boots", starvation and beatings. The point is obvious: The witch-craze did not arise spontaneously in the peasantry. It was a calculated ruling class campaign of terrorization.

The most fantastic accusation of all was that witches helped and healed those who had no doctors and hospitals, and who were bitterly afflicted with poverty and disease. The church told these sufferers that their torment was a mark of sin.

But the gout and apoplexy of the rich got plenty of attention. Kings and nobles had their court physicians who were men, sometimes even priests. The real issue was control: male upper class healing under the gaze of the church was acceptable, female healing as part of a peasant subculture was not.

The wise woman, or witch, had a host of remedies which had been tested in years of use. Many of the herbal remedies developed by witches still have their place in modern pharmacology. They had pain-killers, digestive aids and anti-inflammatory agents.

The witch-healer's methods were as great a threat (to the Catholic Church, if not the Protestant) as her results, for the witch was an empiricist: She relied on her senses rather than on faith or doctrine, she believed in trial and error, cause and effect. Her attitude was not religiously passive, but actively inquiring. She trusted her ability to find ways to deal with disease, pregnancy and childbirth - whether through medications or charms. In short, her magic was the science of her time.

## The Rise of the European Medicine

Meanwhile the ruling classes were cultivating their own breed of secular healers -- European medicine became firmly established as a secular science and a profession that excluded women.

Confronted with a sick person, the university-trained physician had little to go on but superstition. Bleeding was a common practice, especially in the case of wounds. Leeches were applied according to the time, the hour, the air, and other similar considerations. Medical theories were often grounded more in "logic" than in observation. Incantations and quasi-religious rituals were thought to be effective. A frequent treatment for leprosy was a broth made of the flesh of a black snake caught in a dry land among stones.

Such was the state of medical "science" at the time when witch-healers were persecuted for being practitioners of "magic". It was witches who developed an extensive understanding of bones and muscles, herbs and drugs, while physicians were still deriving their prognoses from astrology and alchemists were trying to turn lead into gold.

## The Suppression of Women Healers

Universities were closed almost without exception to women wishing to study medicine, and licensing laws were established to discredit the better off, more educated women-healers. In trials they were convicted on the grounds that as women they dare cure at all.

By the 14th century male doctors had won a clear monopoly over the practice of medicine among the upper classes (except for

midwifery). They then turned their attack on the great mass of female healers, the witches.

The partnership between Church, State and medical profession reached full bloom in the witch trials. The doctor was held up as the medical "expert" giving an aura of science to the whole proceeding. The Church explicitly legitimised the doctors' professionalism, denouncing non-professional healing as equivalent to heresy: "If a woman dare to cure *without having studied* she is a witch and must die." (Of course, there wasn't any way for a woman to study.) Finally, the witch craze provided a handy excuse for the doctor's failings in everyday practice: Anything he couldn't cure was obviously the result of sorcery.

The proliferation and success of the witch-hunts led straight into an assault on the last preserve of women's medicine -- midwifery. In the hands of the non-professional barber surgeons who wielded forceps, obstetrics was transformed into a lucrative business which "real" physicians entered in force in the 18th century.

## Women and the Rise of the American Medical Profession

In the U.S. the male takeover of healing roles started later than in England or France, but ultimately went much further. There is probably no industrialized country with a lower percentage of women doctors than the U.S. today. England has 24 percent; Russia has 75 percent; the U.S. has only seven percent. By the turn of the century medicine here was closed to all but a tiny minority of necessarily tough and well-heeled women. What was left was nursing, and this was in no way a substitute for the autonomous roles women had enjoyed as midwives and general healers.

In 1800 the U.S. was ripe for the development of a full-fledged "medical profession". The majority of practitioners constituted anyone who could demonstrate healing skills.

But a growing number of formally trained doctors began to take great pains in distinguishing themselves from the host of lay practitioners.

The most important real distinction was that the formally trained, or "regular" doctors they called themselves, were male, usually middle class, and almost always more expensive than the lay competition. The "regulars" were taught to treat most ills by "heroic" measures: massive bleeding, huge doses of laxatives, calomel (a laxative containing mercury) and, later, opium. (The European medical profession did little better to offer at this time either.) There is no doubt that these "cures" were often either fatal or more injurious than the original disease.

The lay practitioners were undoubtedly safer and more effective than the "regulars". They preferred mild herbal medications, dietary changes and hand-holding to heroic interventions. Maybe they didn't know any more than the "regulars," but at least they were less likely to do the patient harm. Left alone, they might well have displaced the "regular" doctors with even middle class consumers in time. But they didn't know the right people. The "regulars," with their close ties to the upper class, had legislative clout. By 1830 13 states had passed medical licensing laws outlawing "irregular" practice and establishing the "regulars" as the only legal healers. This early grab for medical monopoly inspired mass indignation in the form of a radical, popular health movement which came close to smashing medical elitism in America once and for all.

## The Popular Health Movement

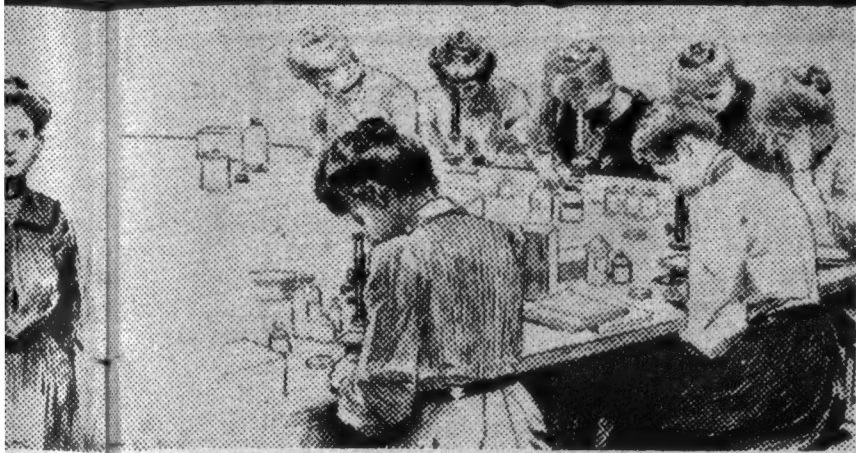
The Popular Health Movement of the 1830's and 40's is usually dismissed in conventional medical histories as the high-tide of quackery and medical utopianism. In reality it was the medical front of a general social upheaval stirred up by feminist and working class movements.

The Movement was a radical assault on medical elitism, and an affirmation of the traditional people's medicine. "Every man his own doctor," was the slogan of one wing of the Movement, and they made it very clear that they meant every woman too. The "regular" licensed doctors were attacked as members of the "parasitic, non-producing class," who survived only because of the upper class' "lurid taste" for calomel and bleeding.

The peak of the Popular Health Movement coincided with the beginnings of an organized feminist movement, and the two were so closely linked that it's hard to tell where one began and the other left off. The health movement was concerned with women's rights in general, and the women's movement was particularly concerned with health and with women's access to medical training.

At its height in the 1830's and 1840's, the Popular Health Movement had the "regular" doctors - the professional ancestors of today's physicians - running scared. Later in the 19th century, as the grassroots energy ebbed and the Movement degenerated into a set of competing sects, the "regulars" went back on the offensive. In 1848 they pulled together their first national organization, pretentiously named the American Medical





Taken, without the slightest bit of compunction, from the Western Voice (formerly The Grape), a Vancouver newspaper of working class struggle.

P.S. Thanks...

# A history of woman healers

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Association (AMA).

The rare woman who did make it into a "regular" medical school faced one sexist hurdle after another. First there was the continuous harassment - often lewd - of the male students. There were professors who wouldn't discuss anatomy with a lady present. There were textbooks like a well-known 1848 obstetrical text which stated, "She (Woman) has a head almost too small for intellect but just big enough for love."

In the late 19th century, the "women's health movement" began to dissociate itself from its Popular Health Movement past and to strive for respectability. Members of irregular sects were purged from the faculties of the women's medical colleges. Female medical leaders such as Elizabeth Blackwell joined male "regulars" in demanding an end to lay midwifery and a "complete medical education" for all who practised obstetrics. All this at a time when the "regulars" still had little or no "scientific" advantage over the sect doctors or lay healers.

## Money and Germs Save the Regulars

Though no longer faced with organized opposition (they could not claim to control any special body of knowledge), the professional victory of the "regulars" was only made tangible through a lucky coincidence. Science and ruling-class support became available about the same time, the turn of the century.

French and especially German scientists brought forth the germ theory of disease which provided, for the first time in human history, a rational basis for disease prevention and therapy.

Meanwhile the U.S. was emerging as the industrial leader of the world. Fortunes were ruthlessly built. The Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations appeared in the first decade of the 20th century. One of the earliest and highest items on their agenda was medical "reform", the creation of a respectable, scientific American medical profession.

Naturally the money to set up such institutions as John Hopkins was firmly behind the scientific elite, of the "regular" doctors, leaving the smaller poorer schools (often special schools for blacks and women) to close. Medicine was established once and for all as a branch of "higher" learning, accessible only through lengthy and expensive university training.

Medicine had become a white, male, middle-class occupation. The doctor had become "the man of science" --- beyond criticism, beyond regulation, very nearly beyond competition.

## Outlawing the Midwives

All that was left was to drive out the last holdout of the old people's medicine - the midwives. In 1910, about 50 percent of all babies were delivered by midwives - most were blacks or working class immigrants. Potential profits for "professional" obstetricians were going down the drain.

Publicly, however, the obstetricians launched their attacks on midwives in the name of science and reform. Midwives were ridiculed as "hopelessly dirty, ignorant and incompetent."

A truly public-spirited obstetrical profession would have been to make the appropriate preventive techniques known and available to the mass of midwives. This is in fact what happened in England, Germany and most other European nations: Midwifery was upgraded through training to become an established, independent occupation.

But the American obstetricians had no real commitment to improved obstetrical care. In fact, a study by Johns Hopkins professor in 1912 indicated that most American doctors were less competent than the midwives.

Under intense pressure from the medical profession, state after state passed laws outlawing midwifery and restricting the practice of obstetrics to doctors. For poor and working class women, this actually meant worse - or no - obstetrical care. For the new, male medical profession, the ban on midwives meant one less source of competition. Women had been routed from their last foothold as independent practitioners.

## The Lady With the Lamp

The only remaining occupation for women in health was nursing. Nursing had not always existed as a paid occupation - it had to be invented. Credit for the invention of nursing goes to a small handful of upper class women reformers whose prime interest was not in improving opportunities for women but in improving hospital conditions. In the view of nursing leaders like Florence Nightingale, the filthy and archaic hospitals of the time needed a "woman's touch." The "Nightingale nurse," who set the pattern for nursing education in this country as well as England, was conceived as the embodiment of "femininity" as defined by Victorian society.

For all the glamorous "lady with the lamp" imagery, nursing at the time involved little more than household drudgery, with the patriarchal husband replaced by the lordly doctor. But just as the late nineteenth-century women's movement had not opposed the rise of medical professionalism, it did not challenge nursing as an oppressive female role.

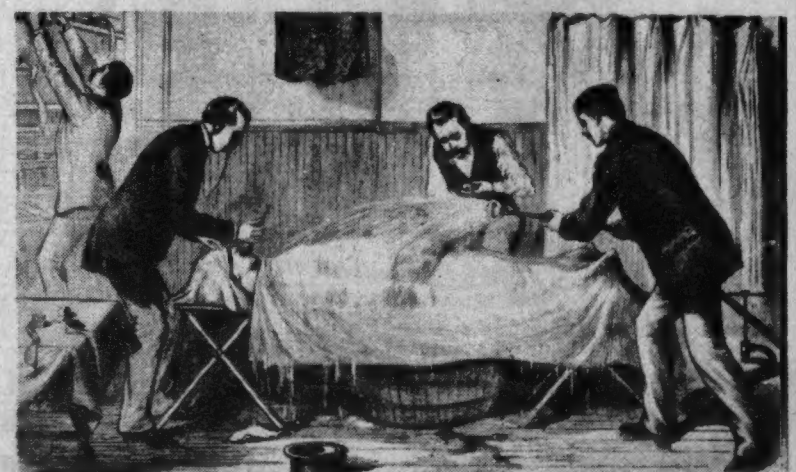


Women have not been passive bystanders in the history of medicine. The present system was born in and shaped by the competition between male and female healers. The medical profession in particular is not just another institution which happens to discriminate against women: It is a fortress designed and erected to exclude us. This means to us that the sexism of the health system is not incidental, not just the reflection of the sexism of society in general or the sexism of individual doctors. It is historically older than the medical science itself; it is deep-rooted, institutional sexism.

Professionalism in medicine is nothing more than the institutionalization of a male upper class monopoly. We must never confuse professionalism with expertise. Expertise is something to work for and to share; professionalism is - by definition - elitist and exclusive, sexist, racist and classist.

Our oppression as women health workers today is inextricably linked to our oppression as women. Nursing, our predominate role in the health system, is simply a workplace extension of our roles as wife and mother. The nurse is socialized to believe that rebellion violates not only her "professionalism," but her very femininity. This means that the male medical elite has a very special stake in the maintenance of sexism in the society at large. Doctors are the bosses in an industry where the workers are primarily women. Sexism in the society at large insures that the female majority of the health workforce are "good" workers - docile and passive. Take away sexism and you take away one of the mainstays of the health hierarchy.

What this means to us is that in the health system there is no way to separate worker organizing from feminist organizing. To reach out to women health workers as workers is to reach out to them as women.



"regular" doctors try water treatment



# Wounded Knee trials begin

ST. PAUL, Minn. (CUPI)--The first of 130 Indian people charged with offenses arising from the American Indian Movement's (AIM) 71-day armed liberation of Wounded Knee, S. D. went on trial here today (Jan. 8).

Russell Means and Dennis Banks, two of the principal leaders of the occupation, are charged with burglary, larceny, assaulting a federal officer, impeding federal officers, firearms violations, conspiracy, and car theft. Their trial is the first resulting from the takeover of the Pine Ridge reservation at Wounded Knee last March.

Means said recently it is not the Indian people who participated in the occupation but the American government that is on trial. In liberating Wounded Knee, the Indian people were trying to counteract the breaking of treaties by the American government, he said.

"We did not break any laws, but in fact we went into Wounded Knee to uphold laws... We were trying to force the United States of America to live up to its own laws," Means said.

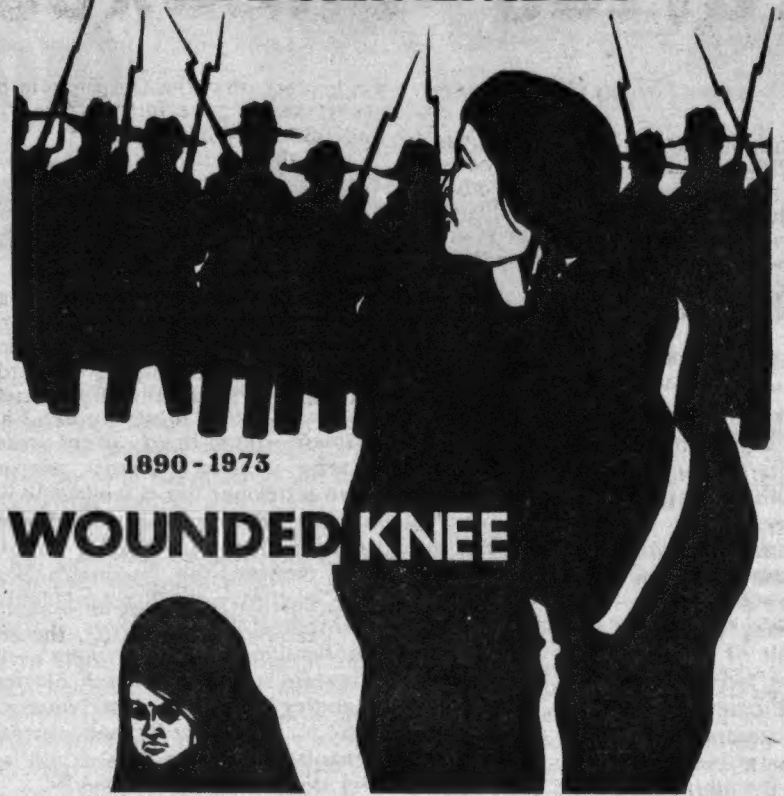
In a statement issued recently, Banks said "It was the judgement of those who participated in Wounded Knee of 1973 that injustice inflicted by the U. S. go-

vernment agents on Indian tribes should cease. And it was strongly felt that the government should finally honor the treaties."

Banks and Means said, if the government is going to honor its treaty commitments, they will be found not guilty. "We are going to attempt for the first time in history through the federal judiciary system, in front of a jury, to prove that we, the American Indian, do have treaty rights. If the United States is going to live up to its Constitution and idea of democracy, if it is going to honor its sacred trust, made with American Indian people, it will have to honor the 1868 Treaty--and find us not guilty," Means said.

If the Indian people are found guilty, AIM claimed, this would prove the American government has no intention of honoring the treaties. "Once again we have to rely on the White Man and wait for him to give us the rights we already have. If he goes against his constitution and convicts us, we will prove to the world that this is really a police state instead of a free country. The Wounded Knee trials are the most important of the century. They will expose how America practices its founding philoso-

WE REMEMBER



1890-1973

WOUNDED KNEE

phy," an AIM statement said.

William Kunstler, one of the Indians' defense attorneys, said evidence will be introduced to show that the government was harassing and infiltrating the Indian people's defense team.

The government had attempted "the

buying off and perjuring of prospective defense witnesses. One witness was promised five cases of beer if he would inform on his mother," Kunstler said.

Kunstler called the trial "another political trial aimed at destroying AIM and an entire people."

## Spanish workers' movement sparks assassination

MADRID (LNS)--Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, 70-year old head of the Spanish government, was assassinated on the morning of December 20 when his car set off a buried bomb.

The car, which landed on the second story balcony of the church Carrero had just left, was demolished.

Carrero Blanco was governing in the name of 81-year old Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who had retired in 1972 because of his age. Franco came to power in Spain in 1938 after he overthrew the existing democratic government. He has ruled Spain ever since.

Carrero Blanco, known for his loyalty to Franco, was described by the NEW YORK TIMES as "a deeply religious man who saw himself as a defender of Christian civilization against atheistic Communism."

Soon after his appointment in 1972, Carrero Blanco began a crackdown on the "illegal" labor movement which was sweeping across Spain. Many arrests were made, including a recent round-up of more than 110 labor leaders in Barcelona. In addition, he challenged the role of the priests in Spain, where many have taken a more and more active role in support of the workers' movement. Carrero Blanco warned the Church that he would accept no defiance from religious authorities.

The assassination took place on the day that the trial of the Carabanchel 10 was about to begin. The ten, 9 workers and 1 priest, who have been in prison since June, 1972, are charged with the crime of "illegal association". The charge came out of their attendance at a national meeting of the clandestine "workers' council movement" which is rapidly growing in Spain. All labor unions outside the government-organized syndicates are illegal in Spain.

The Workers' Councils are a direct

response to the government-controlled unions, whose high officials are appointed by the government. The syndicates serve to maintain a depressed level of wages which attract foreign--especially U. S.--investment.

A representative of the Workers' Councils, speaking before the AFL-CIO in April, 1972, explained: "American companies are using their foreign investment to compete with you. Modern autoplants, using cheap labor, are selling cars and parts outside Spain at easy competitive prices."

"They can do so because the Spanish government grants them all the facilities they want. We refuse to be used as cheap competition with other workers. We join with you in world-wide solidarity for peace and progress."

For example, at the Chrysler auto plant in Madrid, auto workers doing the same work as their American counterparts earn \$2.00 a day. U. S. auto workers earn \$30.00 a day. In addition, Spain offers companies like Chrysler tax benefits and other incentives to open plants there.

The trial of the Carabanchel 10 has been the focus of much activity throughout Europe. In some cities in Italy, longshoremen refused to unload Spanish ships as a gesture of support for the Workers' Councils movement and the 10 prisoners. There have been demonstrations and statements of solidarity from nearly every labor and left organization in Europe.

In the U. S., there have been several demonstrations, including one on December 20, the day of the assassination, marking the start of the trial. Americans, as well as trade union representatives from Canada, Australia, and Europe travelled to Spain to observe the trial, which will be conducted by a military tribunal. Ra-

msey Clark, former U. S. Attorney-General, now working with Amnesty International, is in Madrid as an observer.

According to reports, all journalists and observers were kept out of the trial during the first morning; a few were permitted into the court in the afternoon.

While the coincidence of the start of the trial and the assassination is hard to overlook, no groups in the Workers' Council movement have taken credit for the action. There were reports that statements issued by ETA, the Basque nationalist movement, claimed credit for the assassination. However, some ETA leaders, who are exiled in France, denied any knowledge of the plan.

The Basque movement has posed a serious threat to Franco for nearly a decade now. The Basque people, centered in the industrial north and in the Pyrenees along the French-Spanish border, want independence from Spain under a progressive, Basque government. They speak a different language and have a separate cultural identity.

Most importantly, the Basques make up the majority of the working forces of the main industrial sector of Spain, and have been responsible for organizing many strikes and work stoppages since the mid-sixties.

ETA (whose initials stand for Basque nation and liberty in the Basque language) has also carried out many successful actions against police and military installations in the Basque district. They are an underground group, with a tight organization that has been remarkably successful in maintaining secrecy and avoiding arrest.

However, until the assassination of Carrero Blanco, no actions outside Basque area attributed to ETA had been recorded.

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# Kraftco annexes N.Z. cheese

by Don Kossick, Boycott Co-ordinator

Kraftco has staged an 80% takeover of the New Zealand local processed cheese market, and again it's another example of Kraft's ability to influence governments and mislead people about their so-called international expertise and efficiency.

The takeover scenario goes like this...

The Department of Trade and Industry, New Zealand, confirmed November 5 that the New Zealand government had granted "in principle" approval for the proposed takeover of New Zealand Cheese Ltd., manufacturer of "Chesdale" processed cheese, by Kraftco.

The Minister of Trade and Industry said November 2 that the takeover would increase New Zealand's cheese-processing expertise and it was expected that, by using the Kraft name and skills, access would be gained to markets from which New Zealand was at present excluded because of the dominance of well-established brands.

The Dominion president of the New Zealand Federated Farmers dairy section, Mr. J. D. O'Conner, said November 6 that the move was "handing over a plate" control of 80% of New Zealand's local processed cheese market to a powerful multi-national concern. It seems Kraft would continue to buy New Zealand dairy products, regardless of whether the takeover went through, because of the products excellence and the continuity of supply which New Zealand could offer.

The secretary of the Federation of Labour suggested November 7 that the Government should immediately call a conference of labour, Federated Farmers and other affected parties, to discuss the takeover. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries said November 8, after a meeting with trade union

leaders, that the Government had undertaken to have further talks with trade union representatives.

But, the negotiations were of no avail.

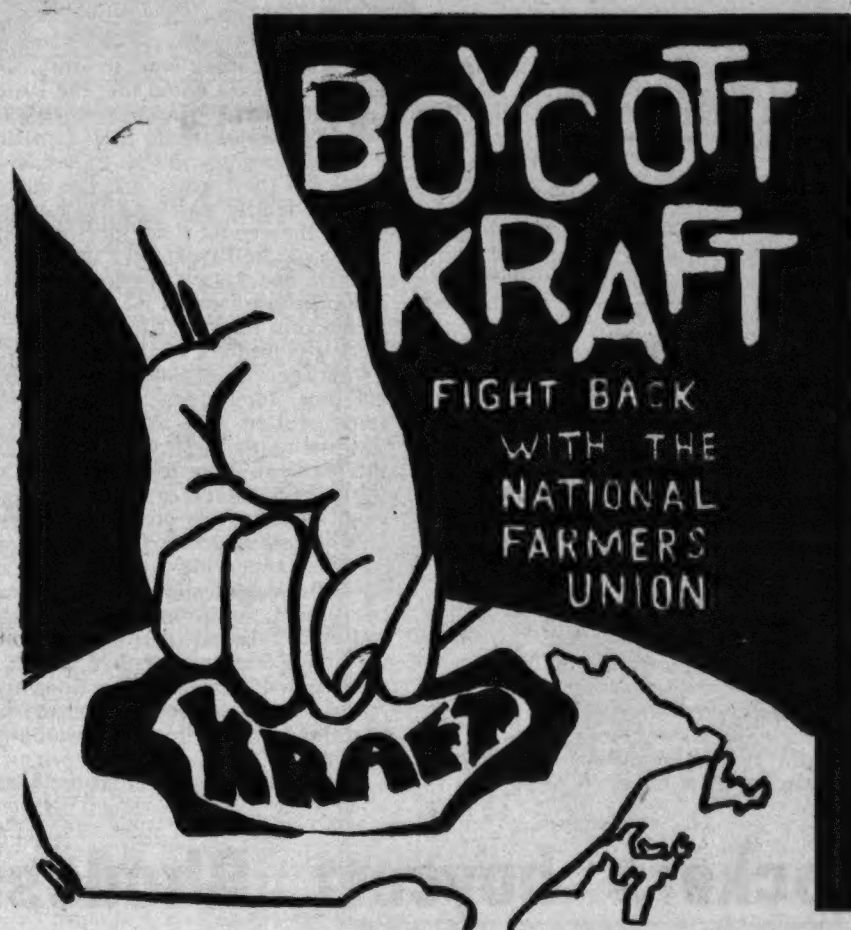
On November 28, the government Dairy Board gave its consent to the Kraft Foods Ltd. takeover of New Zealand Cheese Ltd.

The conditions under which Kraft has agreed to operate are: it will purchase its raw cheese only from, or by arrangement with, the Dairy Board; it will conduct its selling of processed cheese under the board's control and in conformity with the board's trading policies; it will continue to process and pack cheese for the board in dairy industry brands, on request; no quantitative limit will be placed in its processed cheese production, but the company has accepted in principle net sales of natural cheese on the local market will be limited, the amount being subject to periodic review.

On that same day, the New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade presented the Dairy Board with a Trades Promotion Council Export Award. He said that recent diversification in both markets and products had been tremendous.

So another local, national industry hits the dust with the help of Kraft International and a few highly placed government friends.

Now that their government has deserted them, the Federated Farmers will have to find other ways to fight Kraft. However, we must not underestimate the national convention motion of solidarity and support for the Federated Farmers. We must remember that Kraft operates an international planning system of exploitation throughout the world. The only way to counter-attack that type of power is to make direct alliances with people in other countries.



Kraft is presently conducting the great Canadian Cheese Festival.

As part of their cheese festival a leaflet was circulated purporting to give the history of cheese in Canada. It explained that in 1867 there were 200 cheese factories in Ontario, however they did not say that there are now only 42 left. Kraft with the help

of a few friends has crowded the rest out.

Stan Little, president of 175,000 member Canadian Union of Public Employees reiterated his union's support for the Kraft boycott at our National Convention.

## Syncrude: Alberta gets 50% of 0

Evasion continues to mark the provincial government's attitude when it is questioned about Syncrude.

However, by culling through government documents and the disclosures by industry spokesmen under persistent questioning, the outlines of the Syncrude agreement can be discerned somewhat more clearly than has been the case.

Lougheed's television announcement led Albertans to believe that Syncrude was an oil company owned by four American multinationals which was to build an extraction plant, mine the oil sands, extract the synthetic crude from the sands, sell the oil and divide the profits among the participating multinationals after subtracting 50% for the people of this province. Everything seemed quite clear, even when observers like Dr. Bruce Wilkinson of the University of Alberta, Grant Notley, leader of the Alberta New Democratic Party, and Mel Hurtig, president of the Committee for an Independent Canada, pointed out that Albertans were in no way guaranteed

the \$1 billion which Mr. Lougheed assured them over the next 25 years.

So what else is new? Well, Syncrude is never going to have a profit. It is never supposed to have a profit. It is nothing but an operating company, operating on the basis of zero dollars, revenues equalling costs. Every month it submits an expense report to the participating companies. They then pay their shares. No fuss, no muss, no profits, no losses.

The participating companies, including the Alberta Energy Company, if it exercises its 20% option, take their portion of the synthetic crude. They then do with it as they wish, even selling it to their own refineries.

Now where do we find our 50% of the profits? After the oil enters the integrated maze of the multinationals, profits will be what the companies choose them to be. Losses at the Syncrude end for Imperial Oil may surface as increased profits at a refinery elsewhere, or profits may be reduced by calculating capital expenditures elsewhere against them.

One can only hope that the open government of Peter Lougheed will illuminate what really is happening in this now-you-see-it, now-you-don't world of oilmen and Conservative politicians.

by A. Poot

**Dr. P. J. Gaudet**  
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# U.S. Farm Bureau wants slave labour renewed

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (LNS)--Twin proposals from the Mexican government and the California Farm Bureau released at the end of November call for the renewal of the infamous "bracero program" of contracting Mexican nationals as cheap farm labor in the United States.

The bracero program was in effect from 1942 until 1964 when the United Farmworkers (UFW), La Raza Unida Party, church groups, and many others demanded that the program be terminated.

The proposals call for the contracting of up to 300,000 people to solve a so-called "labor shortage" in the farming industry in what many see as an attempt to break the back of the UFW.

Braceros were Mexican nationals who were contracted to work in the fields. They were brought across the border legally although they are outside immigration quotas and were returned to Mexico when their work was finished. One word of protest and they could be deported at whim, thus the Bracero Law made union organizing impossible. Braceros were paid even lower wages than the then-unorganized farm workers. They were virtually slave labor.

In the fields, braceros worked "harder than beasts of burden", wrote one

observer. In his study, *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story*, Dr. Ernesto Galarza noted that the system was deliberately set up to isolate the Mexican workers from their families, in a strange country so that they had nothing but their work, and the thoughts of their family waiting for the meager wages they could send home to them.

"It was hell right here in paradise," said Dr. Ben Yellen, an Imperial Valley doctor who treated a lot of farmworkers. His records show that the braceros' lives were a nightmare of illnesses and deaths.

Between 1950-1960 alone, 3,485,786 braceros, lured by the promise of American dollars from their homes in central and southern Mexico, passed over the Mexican-American borders. Once in the U.S., braceros found neither adequate housing nor provisions and not enough jobs to go around.

Those receiving the jobs faced other dangers. Vehicles crowded with workers overturned, rolled into irrigation ditches, stalled at railroad crossings, or burned with their occupants locked inside. Contractors and growers charged outrageous prices for simple services and the people were herded into crowded barrack-type housing.

This is the program that the Mexican

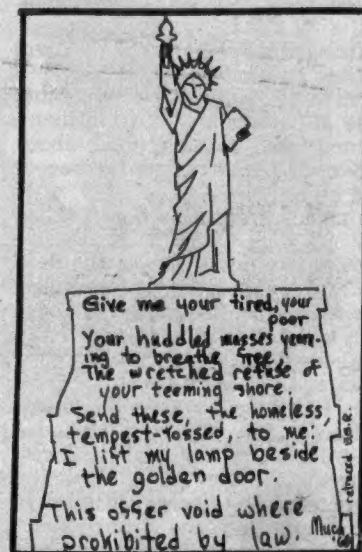
government and the California Farm Bureau want to reinstitute. "We need these people," said Ed Backus, president of the plan. "The workers would only come for the work period, then return to Mexico--otherwise they could go on welfare rolls or some such thing."

The obvious results of the bracero program if reinstituted would greatly help the growers. They could hire the braceros, desperate for work, at wages much lower than members of the UFW. Also they could be used as scabs to break UFW strikes.

The Farm Bureau is one of the nation's powerful agribusiness organizations. Since the beginning of the UFW, the Farm Bureau has been on the attack against the struggling union. It has been a major force behind the lettuce growers' resistance to the UFW efforts, by printing and distributing smear literature aimed at discrediting the leadership of the farm workers' movement.

The Farm Bureau has supported, with heavy financial and organizing contributions, legislative campaigns in every major agricultural state to institute anti-UFW legislation (outlawing secondary boycotts and picketing in fields, etc.)

Such bills have been signed into law in Kansas, Idaho, and Arizona.



The same day that the Farm Bureau approved its resolution calling for the reinstatement of the Bracero Program, the U.S. State Department confirmed that Henry Kissinger has "engaged in conversations" with Mexican government leaders to revive the bracero program.

Mexican President Luis Echeverria said in Mexico City that his government wants a new treaty with the United States to allow some 300,000 Mexican nationals to come to this country as temporary farm workers.

"We have the impression that the government of the United States wants this," added Echeverria.

Indications that the two governments have been toying with the bracero idea have been in the wind for some months now. In mid-July the Mexican Consulate in Sacramento, California was picketed in protest of the possible agreements. Speakers from the Chicano Students of Aztlan (MECHA), Center for Social Action (CASA), and La Raza Unida stated at the rally at the picket line that the United States-Mexico talks and possible agreement are a conspiracy on the part of the United States to try to destroy the UFW.

## Dockers boycott Rhodesian nickel

BALTIMORE, Md. (LNS)--For the first time in history, a shipment of nickel from Rhodesia is crossing the Atlantic Ocean from west to east. Baltimore longshoremen refused to unload the 58 containers of nickel from the African Sun December 12, in protest of the U.S. breaking the United Nations embargo against Ian Smith's white minority government.

The ship was already behind schedule, having run into a delay in Philadelphia where it was boycotted for 24 hours by longshoremen there. When the ship reached Baltimore, there were more than 50 demonstrators on hand at the two entrances to the Locust Point Marine Terminal.

The most significant group on the waterfront was the Militant Action Dockers, a newly-formed group of Baltimore longshoremen. The first issue of their publication, "The Dockworker", was devoted mainly to explaining the situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia's African name).

They wrote that "a bad flu virus called the Rhodesian flu is due to hit the port December 9. Anybody with Rhodesian flu who comes within a mile radius of any Rhodesian goods goes berserk and can't work for at least 24 hours."

The December 12 picketing lasted only two hours--from 7 to 9 a.m.--but by 8:15, traffic was jammed for over half a mile. Security police tried vainly to wave the picketers into the terminal so that other workers could enter without talking to them or seeing a leaflet. By 9 a.m., the other workers had arrived and begun unloading the ship, looking out for the nickel. Unable to tell whether they were unloading the nickel or not, many workers decided to stop working, and were told by the gang carriers to either continue their jobs or get out.

However, one sympathetic gang carrier, Hershey Richardson, the black co-president of ILU Local 333, learned that 139,000 pounds of the nickel had been unloaded and told the remaining workers to stop working. The unloaded nickel was

returned to the ship, and Farrell Lines announced that it was returning the nickel to its "original consignee."

The success of this boycott is significant, because it will influence future shipments of Rhodesian chrome, nickel, and asbestos. Baltimore is the main port of entry to the midwest on the Eastern seaboard, and it is hoped that shippers will be discouraged from landing ships carrying Rhodesian cargo there in the future. Rank-and-file dockworkers in Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, and Boston are organizing to eventually shut off these ports from Rhodesian imports.

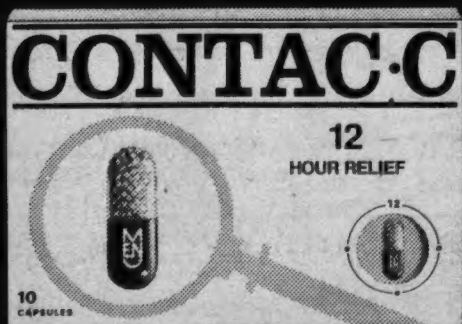
Predominantly black rank-and-file longshoremen in Philadelphia have refused to unload Rhodesian chrome three times in the last five months, most recently on November 9. Although the shipping company eventually did unload the chrome, using company people to do it in violation of the ILU contract, the militant dockworkers got a strong response from almost all workers who saw the leaflet and picket line.

In a related development, the U.S. Senate recently voted to repeal the amendment which permitted U.S. firms to import Rhodesian products in violation of U.N. sanctions. The bill must now clear the House.



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## Organizers catalogue available

WASHINGTON, D. C. (LNS)--The Source Catalogs Collective has now begun a mail order distribution center for books on various aspects of organizing that are often otherwise hard to get hold of.

As they point out, "Small non-profit groups who publish many of these community organizing guides do not have the money, time, or skill to carry out an intensive publicity campaign to reach the thousands of towns and small cities across the country. Commercial publishers do not push 'hard-core' organizing books outside of a few urban centers."

The 30 titles they offer include titles on tenants organizing, a guide to obtaining money from foundations, a book on setting up co-ops, and a handbook for women organizing women.

The catalog is available from the Organizers' Book Center, P.P. Box 21066, Washington, D.C. 20009.

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